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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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For Love, Liberty and Honor.

By W. S. SNYDER.

Four o'clock in the afternoon. People who were going down Cortlandt street stepped quickly to one side. Those who were coming up did likewise. This action made a free passageway for a man who was hastening at the top of his speed to the ferry. When he came to where another street intersected Cortlandt he dodged in and out between the wagons with surprising agility and without perceptibly slackening his pace.

He was a peculiar-looking man. Scarcely five feet tall, with shoulders of the breadth of a large and portly man, a large head, set upon a thick, short neck, a derby hat two sizes too large resting on his prodigious ears, and exposing a broad, bulging forehead; small at the waist, with slender legs bowed almost to deformity, and toes that lapped over each other as he ran, he attracted scrutinizing attention.

Some of the people who made way for him stopped and gazed after him until he was lost to sight by the filling up of the gap which had been made to let him pass. Even the stalwart policeman, who carefully guards the footsteps of the almost constant throng of pedestrians to and from the ferry, momentarily relaxed his vigilance, as the dwarf shot by him, and rushed into the ferry house. If the people who saw the dwarf had suspected his errand he would have been surrounded as by a mob.

He passed the ticket punchers before they had time call upon him to halt. By the time they thought of their duty, the dwarf was tapping a man on the arm. This man stood near the gate leading to the boat, which was just coming in.

The man whom the dwarf tapped on the arm was fully six feet tall. He was dressed in the somewhat worn and ill-fitting garments of a laborer. Over his right eye was a green patch. His beard was two days old, and he had been clean shaven when a razor last touched his face. His slouch hat was pulled well down on his forehead.

The dwarf spoke to the man as he turned about and bent his head downward.

"But I cannot come, Jimmy," he said.

Again the dwarf spoke to him in a whisper. Then the two turned away together. They went directly to the Sixth avenue elevated station, the dwarf walking behind. When they reached Twenty-eighth street it was dark and rain was falling.

They went briskly toward Fifth avenue, where they turned up town, walked a few minutes, and the dwarf's companion paused. When Jimmy came up he said:

"You must go in."

"But I cannot."

"She is waiting for you."

The man went up the steps, reaching the threshold just as the door opened. He stepped inside. The door closed. Jimmy waited until he heard a sob just as the door was closing. Then he hurried away. His work was only partly done.

He walked briskly, and in a little while ascended the steps of a residence on Madison avenue. The door opened before he had touched the bell. He went inside and a young woman closed the door. The dwarf followed her up one flight of stairs into a sitting room, which was evidently her own. When she had closed the door she said:

"Well, Jimmy?

"He is with his mother."

"Thank you, Jimmy. You may go."

When the dwarf had gone the young woman stood looking apparently at the figures of the carpet at her feet. But if she had ever known what the figures were, they were then as far from her thoughts as the date of the discovery that the world was round. This young woman was Elizabeth Dalow. She was not beautiful. Her face was too strong for beauty. But a novice in character reading must have seen that she would be impressive anywhere.

Passing into another room, she quickly returned in a mackintosh and was ready to go out. She passed quietly down the stairway, opened the door gently, and a moment later was walking swiftly down the avenue. Later she passed up the steps where the dwarf had left the man with the green patch over his eye. The door opened at her touch. She, too, was evidently expected. An elderly woman conducted her to a room at the rear of the hall, smothering her sobs as they went. Before she touched the door knob she turned in response to a hand upon her shoulder. Elizabeth spoke—only a word:

"Courage."

Then they entered the room. Both stood looking at each other. The eyes of the elder woman were suffused with tears, those of Elizabeth were filling, but her face was no longer stern. Elizabeth spoke:

"He is here?"

"Yes."

"Shall I see him?"

"Yes."

Mrs. Julia Gaylord was 60 years of age. Her face was sweet, pure, womanly—such a face as a boy who loves his mother never forgets, as a man instinctively trusts, and is better for the trusting, as her husband had been, and who had died leaving a smile in return for a kiss that had opened for him the gates to the visible sunshine of eternal day. Mrs. Gaylord left the room, softly closing the door behind her.

In a few minutes the door opened and a young man entered. He was neatly and carefully dressed. Tall, slender, pale, and with his eyes upon the floor, he advanced to the middle of the room. His face was clean-shaven. Elizabeth sobbed, but her courage did not escape. She arose, went up to him and said:

"I am glad you are here."

He raised his head. He could not speak at first, however hard he tried. Tears came to his eyes and then ran down his face. Again Elizabeth said—and there was that in her voice to give a much weaker man strength:

"Courage."

Young Gaylord's voice came to him. He said:

"This means State prison."

Elizabeth shuddered, but William did not. For a moment he was the stronger of the two. At length she said:

"Not yet!"

Young Gaylord looked at her as if he scarcely comprehended. Then she added:

"There is always hope."

This roused him and brought him back to himself. He said:

"Not for me."

"Let us see. Tell me all."

"Have you not heard?"

"Something from my father, but perhaps not all. Tell me"

"In four words: I robbed the bank."

"Yes, I know. But that is not all," and Elizabeth gently laid her hand on his arm. "I have come to see you," she added, "to help you, if I can. Will you not trust me? I am, I know, only a woman but, I trust, a true woman, and one who must be convinced that her ideal of true manhood is unworthy of her faith before she will give that ideal up.

"My trust in you tells me that there is something yet to be uncovered, and may not one as leal as I am claim all loyalty from you? Tell me all, William, and then I can decide for myself that which I cannot permit even you, under a cloud beyond which I cannot see, to decide for me. Come, then, tell me all."

The young man looked at her steadfastly a moment and then said:

"I will tell you all. But, why should I? It may break your heart for, surely, it will shatter your faith where I had rather be adjudged a felon than have it broken. Besides, you may not believe me. Your father is the president of the bank."

"But I will believe you—I must believe you. My faith, unto the pleading of my heart, is pledged. My trust in you is immutable until you have made my mind turn traitor to yourself, and led it to doubt my own sincerity. Do, William, tell me all."

"Why should I break your heart, and destroy in you a trust which must make you miserable for life, and make you despise me forever? It is better that I should bear this burden alone, for by so doing I may retain, or at least some time regain, some share in your esteem."

"William, I love you! Now, tell me all."

Young Gaylord hesitated only until he had looked into her pleading eyes. Her hand now clasped his own. He saw her love in all its sweetness and purity unfolded as plainly as he had an hour before seen the anguish upon his stricken mother's face. He spoke:

"God forgive me if I do wrong! You remember, Elizabeth, that two years ago I was made cashier of the bank by your father. My hands were then as clean of crime as my mother's name was above suspicion. I worked faithfully. My salary was small. I do not plead this in extenuation of my error, but it was wholly out of comparison with my duties. The directors were close fisted men. At the end of a year I asked for a larger salary.

"The directors said they could get competent and more experienced men for what I was receiving. My good mother had only income enough to sustain her properly, and my salary barely kept me decently. I saw no prospect of making a home of my own. But I plodded along. Eagerness to advance in the world sharpens the wits. One day I discovered that the directors, your father included, were speculating in a mining trust. One discovery led to another. I was not long finding out that they sometimes used the bank deposits to add to their personal gains.

"It was easy for me to persuade myself that if the officers could make money in this way, I could not fail to do so. Six months ago I began to use my own money. I had saved nearly a thousand dollars. I went into the mining trust. At first I made a little money, and I had $1500. Then I went deeper. Meanwhile the bank's officers were speculating. The trust began to go backward and I began to steal. The officers were doing the same. They could keep going because their opportunities were better. They had easier access to the funds.

"The deposits were running low. Three days ago the officers called me into their private room. They had discovered my speculations and told me so. I confessed, and asked for three days in which to make my losses good. They knew that they were, like myself, guilty, and perhaps mistrusting how much I knew, they granted my request. Then I thought of you. Your father must go with the crash. I could not drag him down and disgrace you. I determined to run away, and before I went one of the directors, more bold than the rest, came and told my mother that I was a defaulter.

She would not believe him, but I was in the house, and when confronted by them I confessed my guilt, but made no explanation beyond the mere confession. This afternoon I, having cleanly shaved my face two days before, procured a second-hand suit of clothing in exchange for others, and was in the ferry house when Jimmy found me and urged me to come back. Why I did not resist him I do not know, only that you had sent him. I simply could not go, and I returned. Tomorrow my mother will beggar herself to try to save me. If she fails—and I almost pray Heaven she may—I must go to jail."

Here young Gaylord broke down completely. Elizabeth did not. She still clasped his hand, but she almost clicked as she said:

"And this is all?"

"All."

"And my father was as guilty as the rest?"

Gaylord bowed his head. Then Elizabeth said:

"I believe you. You shall not go to jail."

"It was for me you hid my father's crime. Surely my love can save you and in it you can never again go astray. If you could do this much for me, my womanhood would be falsehearted to falter in my duty. Wait here for me until to-morrow. I will come. I will go to your mother now."

Mrs. Gaylord's pillow was wet with tears that night, but they were the tears of gratitude, and peace came to her like a ray of hope that never leaves a sombre shadow, from the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

The remainder of this story is quickly told. What Elizabeth said to her father will never be repeated in words, but it had its full and perfect effect. She returned to young Gaylord the next evening, and this is what she said to him:

"William, my mission has been a success. I believed you and I know that you told me the truth. You are a free man. Before I rested last night my father, confronted with your words, confessed all. I went with him to the bank today and faced the directors with him. His head was only one of all the rest that burned, suffused with shame. I demanded your freedom, and my father then admitted that the trust had advanced again and that the bank was now as solvent as it ever had been. Even your investment had made no loss.

"Indeed, there was something said about the profits gained, and I then demanded a promise from each separate individual that not one penny of this gain should ever be touched by a single officer of the bank. The promise was made, and, William, you will promise, too? I know, my love, you will." And as he promised her, tears mingled with his own, while Mrs. Gaylord lifted up her voice from a heart-overflowing with gratitude to Him who has promised to be mindful of the widow's son.

William Gaylord and Elizabeth Dalow, his wife, are living in the West, happy and as nearly well contented as loving man and wife can be, she still doing him honor, and he as proud of her as an honest man can be of a pure and loving woman.

If any man or woman is disposed to doubt the truth of this story of real life in all essential details, let it be said that it is true, and that there are men—for the incident is not of remote date—who can verify it almost within reach of the writer's hand. This is but one incident of its kind.

Are there any more?—New York News.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

If great cold should condense the earth's atmosphere to liquid air it would make a sea which would cover the earth 35 feet deep.

The stick insect of Borneo, the largest insect known, is sometimes 13 inches long. It is wingless, but some species of stick insects have beautiful colored wings that fold like fans.

One of the most singular cures for deafness ever recorded is quoted by the Independent Belge, from the Dutch papers. An old man of 70, living at Krommeme, who had been deaf for 20 years, got involved in a dispute with some neighbors and became literally transported with rage. In his semi-demented state he suddenly recovered his hearing, which he has retained ever since.

In a remarkable surgical operation, Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago has succeeded in making a new knuckle for the thumb of Mrs. Thomas M. Hunter, wife of Alderman Hunter. Two years ago Mrs. Hunter caught a splinter of wood under her thumb nail. Inflammation set in recently and resulted in blood poisoning. Dr. Senn removed the knuckle and formed a new one of strips of bone.

Few persons are aware that it is possible to tell time by the eye of a cat. This is done by a close study of the feline pupil, which contracts and expands with great regularity each day. Thus, at noon, the pupil of a cat's eye is contracted into a mere slit, a mere horizontal line, and at midnight it is at its largest point of expansion, being then as big and round as a grape. With a little study of the feline optic any one can easily come within a quarter or a half-hour of the time by reference to a cat clock.

Human skulls are a strange article of commerce. Yet such is the demand which has arisen among curiosity dealers in Europe for the skulls of New Guinea native ancestors, which have ornamented the poles of native dwellings in New Guinea, that the Australian government has inhibited the trade. Large prices were offered the natives for the strange relics, and it was feared that the temptation was becoming so strong that as the supply of genuine ancestors ran low illegal methods of procuring spurious ones would be adopted.

The director of the Orphanage at Temesvar, in Hungary, has arranged to hold an "infant market" once a month, at which all the children at the Orphanage will be on view, and at which persons desirous of adopting one or more can inspect them and take their choice. The first of these markets passed off very successfully. Thirty children were on view—boys and girls between the ages of one and 10 years. Nineteen of them were adopted—five boys and 14 girls. Most of them were adopted by fairly well-to-do people, and one foster-mother went straight to a lawyer's office and made her newly-adopted child heiress to her fortune of $100,000.

Peanuts in Africa.

According to published statistics the last peanut harvest on the Coromandel coast yielded 49,000 tons, which with an oil capacity of 40 per cent., would produce approximately 19,600 tons, or 110,000 barrels of oil. The oil from this district has not a particularly good flavor, and is used for the manufacture of soap, says the Berlin Nachrichten. The harvest matured early this year, and 125,000 bales, sufficient for 20,000 barrels of oil, were sold for delivery at Marseilles in February. On the coast of Senegal 60,000 tons of peanuts were harvested. These nuts do not contain as much oil but it is of a finer quality and is used as a substitute for olive oil and cottonseed oil

The Sporting World.

Efforts are being made to match Joe Nelson and Harry Elkes, the cycling champion.

Marcus Hurley broke the world's amateur one-third mile bicycle record at the Coliseum at Springfield, Mass.; time, 39 3-5 seconds.

Frank Farrell's Blues, at eight to one on, was beaten by Huntress at Saratoga; N. Y. David Johnson lost $20,000 backing Blues.

The Musketeer, owned by Mrs. Frank Farrell, broke the world's record for seven furlongs at Saratoga, N. Y., going the distance in 1.26 flat.

WANTS NATIONAL LAWS

President Says That Trusts Must Be Restrained.

ROOSEVELT'S BOSTON SPEECH

Attacks on Illegal Combinations, He Asserts, So Far From Being Against Property, Are For the Protection of Property—He Still Places Publicity First Among Correctional Agencies.

Boston.—The week's work for President Roosevelt in his trip through New England began in earnest when he departed from the beautiful summer home of the junior Senator of Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, at Nahant, and amid the enthusiasm of the greatest number of people he has faced since the Pittsburg visit on July 4, rode into Lynn under cavalry escort and spoke from a platform at City Hall.

Then he was taken to Boston by special train, and on arrival went to Symphony Hall, there addressing a great gathering of Boston business men. His speech was devoted almost entirely to consideration of the trust question. From the hall the President went to the Hotel Touraine, where a little later in the evening he was the guest of Governor Crane at dinner. On the following morning the Presidential party started for Maine.

President Roosevelt spoke in part as follows:

"I am glad to have the chance of saying a few words to you this evening. There are several matters that I should like to discuss, and I can say in all sincerity that when I come here to New England, when I come to Boston, I like to go over as many subjects as possible, so that I can get light on them

"I have great faith in your judgment. I want to take up this evening the general question of our economic and social relations with specific reference to that problem with which I think our people are greatly concerning themselves—the problem of our complex social condition as intensified by the existence of the great corporations which we rather loosely designate as trusts. But I wish to say one or two things as preliminary. In the first place I have not come here to say that I have discovered a patent cure-all for the trusts.

"It is a little difficult to set clearly before us all of the evils, but I think that those gentlemen, and especially those gentlemen of large means, who deny that the evils exist, are acting with great folly. I am far from being against property when I ask that the question of trusts be taken up. I am acting in the most conservative sense in property's interest. When a great corporation is sued for violating the anti-trust law it is not a move against property; it is a move in favor of property, because when you can make it evident that all men, big and small alike, have to obey the law, you are putting the safeguard of law around all men.

"It would be very difficult for any set of laws on our part to deal completely with a problem which becomes international in its bearings, but a great deal can be done in various ways now. A great deal is being done and a great deal more can be done if we can see that the power is put somewhere to do it. On the whole, one system of government has worked marvelously well. But while I must firmly believe in fixity of policy, I do not believe that policy should be fossilized, and if it is to be changed we must change our governmental method to meet it.

"Now, I want laws to enable us to deal with it, no matter what shape it takes. I want to see the Government to be able to get at it definitely, so that the action of the Government cannot be evaded by any turning within or without Federal or State statutes. At present we have really no efficient control over a big corporation which does business in more than one State. Frequently the corporation has nothing whatever to do with the State in which it is incorporated except to get incorporated, and its actions may be taken in entirely different communities, communities which may object very much to the methods of incorporation in the State named. I do not think you can get action by any State, action by all the States, that will give us satisfactory control of the trusts or big corporations, and the result is at present that we have a great, powerful, artificial creation which has no creator to which it is responsible.

"Of course it is a mere truism that the corporation is the creature of the State; that the State is sovereign. Now, I want to make a real and not a nominal sovereign; to have some one sovereign to which the corporation shall be really and not nominally responsible.

"What I hope to see is power given to the National Legislature which shall make the control real.

"I believe it is possible to frame national legislation which shall give us more power than we have now—at any rate, over corporations doing an interstate business. I think we have got to make up our minds to the fact that if it proves on effort that we have not under the Constitution as it is sufficient power in dealing with these great corporations, then, no matter what our reverence for the past may be, our duty to the present and to the future will force us to see that more power is conferred upon the National Administration. And when the power has been conferred it will rest with the National Government to exercise it. At present we are going to do the best we man with strawless bricks."

Exodus From the Yukon Region.

The greatest exodus ever known from Yukon River points is now in progress. Not before since the rush inward of 1897 and 1898 have so many people been traveling 700 miles of stretch between Dawson and Skagway. There are several reasons for the exodus. It is hastened primarily by the fierce rate war on between the steamboats of the White Pass Railway and the independent lines. Rates have been cut from $60 first class and $40 second class to $18 and $9.

MAN LED A TRIPLE LIFE

Mayor Pendleton, of Gentry, Mo., Was "Cox" and "Morris."

In a Confession He Clears an Ice Burial Mystery—A Crate of Peaches Brought About His Undoing.

Emporia, Kan. — The mystery surrounding the burial at Orlando, Logan County, Oklahoma, on August 15 last, of a coffin containing 200 pounds of ice, has been cleared by the confession of James Pendleton, Mayor of Gentry, Mo., that he caused the burial as part of a plan to avoid prosecution for bigamy.

The coffin was supposed to contain the body of C. S. Morris, of Emporia. The burial was arranged by a man giving his name as John Cox. It now transpires that the mythical Morris was Pendleton himself. "John Cox" was also Pendleton. In a word, Pendleton led a triple life. In Gentry, Mo., he was James Pendleton, Mayor of the city, a husband and father of five children. In Emporia, Kan., he was "C. S. Morris." Under that name, on June 17 last, he married Miss Grace Obley, of Emporia. On August 15 last he had begun to fear that his dual life would be found out, and he turned up in Orlando, Okla., with a third personality. As "John Cox," of Gentry, he arranged for the burial of "C. S. Morris," of Emporia, in a local cemetery. "Mrs. Morris," of Emporia, was to be left a widow. Mayor James Pendleton was to rejoin his family at Gentry. "John Cox," having attended to the burial of his friend "Morris," was to vanish.

Pendleton's downfall came through a crate of peaches. As John Cox he went to Orlando, Okla., bought a lot in a cemetery, announced that a traveling man named C. S. Morris had died on a train of congestion of the stomach, and hired a man to dig a grave. He then went to Perry, Okla., ostensibly to get the body of Morris. There he bought a cheap coffin and 200 pounds of ice. He put the ice in the coffin and shipped the whole to himself —"John Cox"—at Orlando. On his way to get the coffin and the ice he saw a crate of fine peaches for sale. He bought the peaches and had them shipped to Mrs. James Pendleton, of Gentry, Mo. This clew helped to reveal the double identity of "Cox."

News of the death and burial of "C. S. Morris" was sent to his supposititious widow at Emporia, and her father, A. H. Obley, went to Orlando to investigate. He had a photograph of "Morris," which was recognized in Orlando as a likeness of "Cox." Inquiries in Perry unearthed the fact of the crate of peaches having been sent to Gentry. Detectives went there. They found that Mayor Pendleton had been absent from home for some months, and had returned on August 16, the day following the burial of "Morris."

Mayor James Pendleton, of Gentry, was then arrested. He was brought to Emporia. He was confronted by Mrs. Grace Obley "Morris." She identified him as the man to whom she had been married on June 17 by the Rev. Mr. Parker, of the Christian Church here. The warrant for Pendleton's arrest on a charge of bigamy was sworn out by her, and he soon afterward made a full confession to Sheriff O'Connor, of this county, in which he admitted the fact of his triple life.

OPERATORS WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

Decision Reached at a Conference Held in New York City.

New York City.—No new plans for arbitrating the coal strike, no matter by whom they are inspired, will be considered by the operators, and no influence that President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers can bring to bear on them will change their position one iota.

Such was the conclusion reached by the Presidents of the anthracite coal carrying companies at a conference held in this city. It was also stated officially that J. Pierpont Morgan will not take any hand in the dispute.

The situation at the mining districts was discussed for two hours, during which time reports from the mines were considered. The reports showed that men were applying for work in increasing numbers, but that a break in the strike had not occurred yet. No time it was stated was fixed for opening the collieries, but the question as to preparing the mines for reopening was considered fully.

MILES GOING TO THE PHILIPPINES

Lieutenant-General Has President's Permission to Make Trip to the Islands.

Boston.—With reference to the statement that Lieutenant-General Miles is going to the Philippine Islands, Secretary Cortelyou said:

"General Miles is going to the Philippine Islands with the permission of the President to inspect army conditions there."

Washington, D. C.—General Miles has twice requested to be sent to the Philippines. In 1900, when the Chinese campaign was being prepared General Miles desired to take command of the American forces in the Philippines and China. President McKinley did not consent. Last February the General outlined a plan for ending the war in the Philippines and wanted to go then. President Roosevelt would not consent.

Americans After English Collieries.

It was reported in Manchester, England, that an American syndicate interested in shipping may buy three Lancashire collieries.

Burglars Get Postoffice Funds.

Robbers secured $500 from the postoffice at Larwell, Ind.

President Toured Three States.

President Roosevelt, on the fifth day of his New England trip, passed through three States, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, delivered eight speeches and received the plaudits of a quarter of a million people.

Pauncefote's Family Not in Poverty.

The family of the late Lord Pauncefote will, it is thought, enjoy an income of $7000 or $8000 a year. Stories of their being in penury or in affluence are said to be equally without foundation.

Wife Killed Him as He Slept.

John E. Wright, a prosperous farmer residing near Waverly, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed by his wife while he was asleep. She used a shotgun. In conversation with Sheriff Fentress, the woman confessed. Mr. Wright was about sixty-five years of age. He and his wife had five children, two of whom were at home at the time of the killing.

Colombian Rebels Capture Money.

The Colombian rebel gunboat Padilla captured a large sum of money with the gunboat Boyaca.

KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Machine Plunged Thirty-five Feet From a Railroad Bridge.

OWNER LOST THE CONTROL OF IT

Broker F. J. Matthews, of Jersey City, and Mrs. W. B. Cobb, of Richmond, Va., Crushed to Death—A Priest, Woman and Chauffeur Injured—Survivors Had a Narrow Escape From Death.

Elberon, N. J. — Possessed by the "speed madness," Frank J. Matthews, a well-known real estate broker and clubman, of Jersey City, ran his automobile at full speed over the Park avenue bridge across the tracks of the New York and Long Branch Railroad at this place.

As he came upon the structure at the speed of an express train he saw a plainly dressed man, a gardener, coming from the other direction, unsuspecting any danger. Mr. Matthews swung the machine sharply to save the stranger's life, but knocked him down as he shot by. The wheels of the automobile caught in the trolley rails because of the sharp turn, throwing the machine almost at right angles, and the steering wheel broke from the owner's grasp as the machine plunged against the railing. The timbers gave way, and the automobile with its owner, three passengers and chauffeur, plunged down to the tracks thirty-five feet below.

The killed were: Frank J. Matthews, forty-six years old, of Jersey City, owner of the automobile; crushed beneath the machine; died instantly; Mrs. W. B. Cobb, Richmond, Va.; died from her injuries three hours later in Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch.

The injured are: The Rev. Patrick J. Grant, Church of the Paulist Fathers, New York City; picked up unconscious and removed to the Hathaway Inn at Allenhurst on a trolley car; said to be suffering from shock and in no danger, though face is badly cut; Rudolph Meyers, chauffeur; leaped from the machine as it went over; bruises not serious; Mrs. W. D. Pizzini, of New York City, sister-in-law of Mrs. Cobb; leg broken, internal injuries; taken to Monmouth Memorial Hospital; will probably die.

The disaster seems to have been wholly due to Mr. Matthews' recklessness, for it was the first time he had ever operated the machine and was cautioned to go slowly by the chauffeur, Meyers, whom he had replaced at the lever a short time before, as the machine shot up the steep incline leading to and from the bridge. Mr. Matthews, who was a widower with two children, was occupying the Dillon cottage, on Sidney avenue, Deal Beach. Father Grant was also stopping at Deal Beach. Mrs. Cobb and Mrs. Pizzini were guests of the Hotel Columbia at Asbury Park.

One strange circumstance was that the mechanism of the automobile was not greatly deranged. The hood was bent and jammed, the wooden fenders splintered and one hamper was demolished. The accident has caused deep gloom to settle on the Elberon cottage colony because of the high opinion in which Mr. Matthews was held. All social functions were abandoned.

Coroner Flock, of Long Branch, decided to hold an inquest immediately.

Mr. Matthews' automobile was built by Roget & Schneider, of Lyons, France, the carriage part being by Cerrare Sala, of Milan, Italy. Mr. Matthews paid about $9000 for the machine. It was driven by gasolene and was of about sixteen horse power.

KLONDIKE GROWING POOR.

The Golden Harvest Will Have Fallen Off Nearly One-Half This Year.

Washington, D. C.—That the Klondike is not the poor man's country is suggested in a report to the State Department from Consul Brush at Niagara Falls, who tells the Department about a recent examination into the business prospects of the Yukon territory by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. An agent was sent to Dawson some time ago. His official report shows that the total yield of gold last year in the Klondike was $24,000,000. The production of the coming year, according to Government estimates, will not exceed $14,000,000. No new discoveries have been made for over a year, although, since 1897, thousands of prospectors have been exploring every creek and mountain in the country.

The Canadian company's agent states that at Dawson there were ten applicants for every chance to work, and yet many boatloads of men continue to arrive, the transportation companies helping to keep up the illusion that Dawson is the poor man's paradise.

LYNCHING UPHELD BY A JURY.

Protection of Homes Said to Be a Necessity in North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Coroner's jury reported that the lynching of Tom Jones, colored, for assaulting a white woman, was justifiable. The jury says:

"We, the jury to inquire into the cause of the death of Tom Jones, find that he came to his death by gunshot wounds by parties unknown to the jury, obviously by an outraged public acting in defense of their homes, wives, daughters and children. In view of the enormity of the crime committed by said Tom Jones we think they would have been recreant to their duty as good citizens had they acted otherwise."

BOTHA TO LEAD THE BOER PEOPLE

London Learns That Kruger Positively Will Abdicate in General's Favor.

London.—Cabling from Brussels, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he learns that as a result of the conference between former President Kruger and the Boer generals, De Wet, Botha and Delarey, Mr. Kruger is to resign the leadership of the Boer people.

General Botha, adds the correspondent, has been unanimously designated as the future leader of the Boers.

Jail For Manila Journalists.

Frederick Dorr, proprietor, and Edward O'Brien, editor, of Freedom, at Manila, have each been sentenced to six months in Bilibid Prison and fined $1000 for libeling Benito Legarda, a native member of the Civil Commission, by publishing a certain article in Freedom. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the Islands.

St. Paul's Cathedral Weakening.

Alarm is felt in London over the gradual weakening of St. Paul's Cathedral, which it is estimated will cost $1,100,000 to repair

A PARCELS POST SERVICE

British Government Arranges It With an American Express Company.

Attempts to Negotiate Such a Service With the United States Government Have Failed.

London. — The postoffices of Great Britain hereafter will accept parcels for transmission to the United States.

The various attempts of the British Government to conclude a parcels post arrangement with the United States having resulted in failure, the British Postoffice Department has arranged this independent service.

The Cunard and White Star lines will convey the parcels to the United States, and the American Express Company will deliver them in that country. The charges to principal points in the United States will be twenty-four cents for each three pounds up to six pounds, seventy-two cents for packages weighing from seven to eleven pounds, with an additional charge of twenty-four cents as a British customs clearance fee. The United States customs fees will also be added.

The weight and size limitations of parcels accepted under this service will be the same as those now adopted in the British inland parcels post—a maximum weight of eleven pounds, and a maximum of six feet for length and girth combined.

A similar parcels post service is to be inaugurated from the United States to Great Britain.

HANNA ON COAL STRIKE.

Says He Has Exhausted His Efforts to End It and Will Make No Further Attempt.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Senator Hanna while here on his way home from Niagara Falls said:

"I have exhausted my efforts to end the coal strike. I will make no further attempt, for it would be useless. I have done all in my power and can do no more. The miners are willing to arbitrate, but the operators are not. The strike will go on."

"Do you think the miners will give up?"

"They will stand out as long as they are able. It will be a prolonged fight, and one which means hardship for the miners and their families, and it will have its effect on the American people. I regard as final the refusal of the operators to arbitrate."

"Have you any hope that J. P. Morgan will step in?" Senator Hanna was asked.

"When I talked to Mr. Morgan before he went to Europe he deplored the situation, but declined to intervene. I do not think he has changed his mind."

CONGRESS' $800,624,496.55.

Record of the Last Session's Appropriations and What They Show.

Washington, D. C.—Appropriations footing up $800,624,496.55 were made by Congress during the late session. the report of the chief clerks of the Committees of Appropriations of the House and Senate being just issued. The details of appropriations by bills are as follows:

Agricultural, $5,208,980; Army, $91,730,136.41; Diplomatic, $1,957,925.69; District of Columbia, $8,544,469.97; fortification, $7,298,955; Indian, $8,086,028.10; legislative, $25,396,681.50; Military Academy, $2,627,324.42; Naval, $78,856,363.13; pension, $139,842,260; Postoffice, $138,416,598.75; river and harbor, $20,771,442; sundry civil, $80,163,359.13; deficiencies, $28,050,007.32; miscellaneous, $2,722,795.13; Isthmian Canal act, $50,130,000; permanent appropriations, $123,921,220. Total, $800,624,496.55.

ARMOUR SAYS BEEF IS SCARCER.

He Declines to Answer a Question as to Fat on Steaks.

New York City.—J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, arrived from Europe on the Oceanic and was asked to talk about the price of beef.

"Why is beef dearer this year than it was last year?" was asked.

"I suppose because beef is scarcer and cattle are leaner."

"And why are cattle leaner?" persisted the questioner.

"Well, the corn crop was rather bad last year," Mr. Armour replied.

A bystander remarked that when he ordered a beefsteak in a restaurant he found there was as much fat on it as ever, although the price was higher than it was a year ago, and he wanted Mr. Armour to explain why cattle could be lean and the beefsteak fat. Mr. Armour did not gratify the man's curiosity.

CONGRESSMAN'S FATAL BLOW.

Conductor Dies From a Bit of Representative Jackson's Playfulness.

Laurel, Del.—Charles Renninger, a conductor on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, died at his home in Delmar. While shifting cars in the lumberyard of Congressman William H. Jackson at Salisbury, Md., several months ago, Renninger was struck in a bit of pleasantry on the right arm by a cane in the Congressman's hands.

The conductor and the Congressman were the best of friends. The blow, though light, affected the nerve centres, and in a short time Renninger's nervous system was a wreck. Congressman Jackson employed the best medical men, but the sufferer gradually grew worse until he died.

Killed His Friend by Mistake.

J. D. Wilson shot and killed his friend, G. E. Apperson, by mistake for a burglar at Richmond, Va.

Fast Electric Cars Telescoped.

In a head-on collision between two cars on the Bay Shore Terminal line at Norfolk, Va., three persons were killed and sixteen others badly injured. The dead are W. S. Yandell, motorman, and C. B. Colden, motorman, and Linwood Fentress. Three of the injured may die.

Three Killed by Premature Blast.

Ornsley Covington and Charles Hunter, colored, and John O'Hara, white were killed by a premature blast at the City Workhouse at Lexington, Ky.

Turkey Grants All American Demands.

A Turkish imperial order has been issued commanding that all the demands made by the United States upon Turkey be carried out, and the relations between the Porte and the United States Legation in Constantinople have resumed their normal condition.

Caught After Six Weeks' Chase.

James P. Romaine, a merchant, of Mitchell, Neb., wanted there for obtaining $40,000 under false pretences, was arrested at Worcester, Mass., after six weeks' chase by detectives.

ROOSEVELT ON THE TRUSTS

In Speech at Providence Says Government Should Control Capital.

MIGHT AMEND CONSTITUTION

The President a Godfather at a Newport Christening — The Guest of Senator Lodge in Massachusetts—Received Ovations at All Places Visited on His New England Tour—Makes Many Speeches.

Newport, R. I.—President Roosevelt's second day of his journey through New England was a busy one. Leaving Hartford, Conn., at 8 o'clock a. m. he arrived at Newport at 9.45 p. m., after having made speeches along the route at Baltic, Plainfield, Willimantic, Providence and River Point.

The President's address at Providence was the second important one of his present trip. At Hartford he spoke principally of the foreign affairs of the nation; at Providence his speech was devoted to the country's internal problems. The growth of the trusts occupied the most of the President's remarks, and his declaration that the matter demanded the attention of the Federal Government, and that if necessary the Constitution should be amended to give the power to regulate the combinations of capital was listened to with unusual interest.

The President's visit to Newport was of a private character, being for the purpose of attending the christening of the infant son of Winthrop Chanler, a personal friend. The christening took place at the Chanler villa immediately after the service at Trinity Church. The baptismal font used for the first time, was a gift of President Roosevelt, who acted as godfather. The godmother was Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, wife of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. The boy was named Theodore Ward Chanler, the first name being in honor of the President, and the second an old family name. Immediately after the service at the house the Presidential party left, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Lodge, for Lynn, Mass., where the President was the guest of Senator Lodge.

The progress of the President from Hartford to this city was a repetition of the ovations of the previous day.

PRESIDENT AT NAHANT, MASS.

He Receives Enthusiastic Greeting at Towns on the Route.

Nahant, Mass.—President Roosevelt arrived here as the guest of Senator Lodge. Stone Bridge, R. I.; Fall River, Taunton and Mansfield, in Massachusetts, turned out in force to greet the President, and as each place was reached the train was slowed down, the President appearing on the rear platform and bowing his acknowledgments.

Upon arriving at Lynn, where carriages were in waiting to take the party to Nahant, the sight was one to be remembered.

Stretched from the station, through the city, and across the peninsula to Nahant, a distance of four miles, were fully 60,000 people, who cheered and cheered as the President passed. There were two miles of carriages on each side of the road. Perfect order was maintained.

The President rode with Mrs. Lodge and was escorted from Lynn to Nahant by a troop of cavalry.

The arrival at Nahant was a signal for another outbreak of applause, and the two places seemed to vie with each other as to which should be the more cordial in its greeting. Flags and bunting were displayed everywhere, and Nahant took on a genuine holiday appearance. On the following day the President delivered an address from the steps of the Public Library Building in Nahant.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

M. Jusserand Selected to Succeed M. Cambon at Washington.

Paris, France.—J. A. A. J. Jusserand, French Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed to represent France at Washington in succession to M. Jules Cambon.

Washington, D. C.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, has served his Government here for more than four

M. JULES CAMBON.

years, having assumed his official duties January 15, 1898. He represented the interests of Spain during the war between that country and the United States, and conducted all the negotiations on behalf of Spain which resulted in a treaty of peace.

Fourteen Poisoned by Cookies.

The family of Mrs. Mary Collier, of Bedford, Ind., and two boarders, fourteen persons in all, were poisoned by eating cookies. They were prostrated by what the attending physician diagnoses as arsenic poisoning. No deaths have resulted.

Lightning Hit a Camp Meeting.

A camp meeting tent at Kingfield, Me., was struck by lightning, and Mrs. Charles Baker, aged fifty-five years, was instantly killed. Thirteen other persons were more or less injured.

Labor World.

Strikes are unknown in

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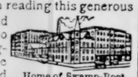

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R. P. JENKINS, - - - - - - Editor.

SENATOR JETER C. PRITCHARD an earnest advocate of southern industrial development and the leading Republican of the South.

The democrats are great borrowers. A democratic administration and a deficit in the treasury are now looked upon as synonomous terms.

Well, what do think of the final article of the republican state platform? Its plain enough to be understood even by a wayfaring man is it not?

The Observer still continues its cry of "nigger, nigger, nigger." In the light of present conditions its efforts to resurrect this dead issue are proving somewhat ridiculous. Josephus seems to lack ingenuity as well as argument.

We note that the News & Observer, the great daily which prints all the news, failed to publish Senator Pritchard's able address before the state convention at Greensboro, but contented itself with an editorial misrepresentation of the same!!!

ANSWER THIS IF YOU CAN.

Says the Hendersonville Times:

"Now, we wish to be clearly understood. We have nothing to say against spending money for education charity and patriotism; but what we can't understand is why the state should incur additional expenditures of $1,300,000 in order that $370,000 may be applied to the purposes named. And when we add to the unexplained difference of $930,000 the admitted borrowing of $200,000 for the current year and the expected borrowing of $700,000 additional before the year closes, democratic finance becomes still more fearful and wonderful."

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS.

"When the Republican party had fastened its tentacles on the life of the State, it provided for none of these (asylums and public schools) as the Democracy has done. It is the Democratic party which has opened up these boons to suffering humanity, and which has provided for the care of the afflicted of both races, as it was the Democratic party which first provided an increasing and generous aid for the veterans of the Confederacy."—News & Observer.

As usual Mordy absolutely ignores official statistics. An examination of the same shows that the fusionists appropriated to the asylums in 1898 the the sum of $349,806.70. Last year the Democrats gave the asylums $345,597.23.

This shows that outside of the $200,000 for free schools the fusionists spent $4,209.47 more for these objects than the Democrats.

With such a showing democracy had better sing small on this issue.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

Our esteemed local contemporary, the Economist, in its last weeks issue mourns the passing of "poor Tom Hill." The chief and only crime laid at Judge Hill's door is that he has had manhood and back-bone enough to assert his independency of the machine, and is endeavoring to protect the supreme bench from prostitution to a man who is willing to be all things to all men. The Economist berates Judge Hill for his acceptance of republican support and indorsement. Our contemporary should recall the fact that its own beloved Walter Clark owes his present high position on the bench to a like indorsement by a former republican convention, which indorsement, by the way, he most thankfully received. When fusionism was found to be on the wane, Clark trimmed his sails to suit the changing political breeze, and thereby showed what measure of man he was.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S ADDRESS

The address delivered by Senator Pritchard at the republican state convention held last week at Greensboro was in every sense admirable. The policy of the republican party in the approaching campaign was fully outlined. Every important issue to be submitted to the people this fall was clearly and cogently discussed. His review of recent political history was masterly, and his arraignment of the democratic administration that now controls in this state was severe—bristling with telling arguments and backed up by facts and figures which do not lie.

It is to be regretted that space does not permit of the full reproduction of said speech in these columns.

A brief resume of the same, however, is here given.

The Senator pointed out the fact that the time had at last been reached in our history as a state when the issues raised in a political campaign ought to be considered from a purely business standpoint. He then proceeded to a brief review of the recent political history of the nation. It was pointed out that when President Harrison's administration went out of power there was a cash balance in the treasury of $24,128,087.88 as well as a gold reserve fund of $100,000,000. Thus it will be seen that democracy under Mr. Cleveland assumed control of national affairs under most favorably conditions. That party controlled both houses of congress and the country was in a state of peace. What was the result? A policy of tariff-tinkering was inaugurated. Uncertainty prevailed in the industrial world. Business was paralyzed. The Wilson-Gormon bill was passed. Its enactment dealt a deadly blow at almost every industry in which the American people were interested and especially those industries upon which southern prosperity depended. The national revenue diminished, the surplus vanished, the gold reserve sank to $50,000,000 and was only maintained by the government borrowing the enormous sum of $262,000,000. In 1897 came the reaction. The republican party under McKinley was returned to power. The Wilson-Gormon tariff bill was repealed by a republican congress and the Dingley law enacted in its stead. Industry was protected, business confidence was restored, the national revenue increased. The whole country profited by the change. In the south under a protective tariff cotton mills sprang up as if by magic, lumber sold at figures far in excess of previous prices, farm produce was generously quoted in the market. This prosperity continued. To-day as the result of wise legislation this country is the most wealthy and most prosperous of any on the face of the globe. Legislative wisdom in enacting a protective tariff measure is vindicated. If the country wishes a return to former conditions then let it vote for a democratic congress and a democratic president, raise the cry of tariff-reform, and then pay the penalty. In the case of the south with its infant manufacturies, its lumber industry and its agricultural interests, the penalty will be indeed severe:

Turning from national to state issues the Senator reviewed at length the record of the democratic machine in this state for the last three years during which it has been in power, and a comparison was made between the showing thus furnished and the record of the Republican-Populist regime of the three years preceding.

Official statistics were quoted showing that during the last three years of democratic rule there was levied and collected as taxes in this state $880,419.77 more than during the same time, the three years of 1896, 1897 and 1898, under republican or fusion rule. Democracy during this same period spent the enormous sum of $1,088,545.31 more than was expended by the preceding republican administration during the same period. As a result of these lavish expenditures the state is now forced to seek loans in the money market of this country, and thus add to the burden of the tax-payer a heavy interest-bearing debt.

It was pointed out that the recent revenue act, the child of a democratic legislature, is inimicable to the best interests of the state. It contains many provisions that are calculated to cripple the industrial enterprises of the state, as well as to oppress the farmers and business men generally. Some of its provisions in regard to corporations were so oppressive in their character as to drive corporate capital from the state. In its inforcement the auditor of the state was forced to take the novel step of writing a letter of apology and explanation to the officers of the various corporations doing business in Carolina. Under the provisions of this act the country merchant is made to suffer, and is made the subject of special taxes which threaten to eventually drive him out of business. The objectionable inquisitorialness of the act was dwelt upon and also the inequity of its general provisions.

As to the race issue, the amendment is law, the republican party accepts it as such. It is to the interests of neither, the state, nor the republican party, nor the negro himself to continue the perpetuation of the problem of race as a bitter political issue The democratic party in the last campaign swore by all that was sacred that the passage of the amendment would mean freedom of thought and that the race question would be eliminated. Thousands of republicans voted the democratic ticket relying upon this promise. The question now is as to whether or not our democratic friends will act in good faith with respect to a solemn pledge which they made on every stump in the state.

The issues will soon be with the people and it is for them to decide whether they will elect to congress the advocates of protection and prosperity, and to the state legislature the advocates of justice, legislative economy and good government.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican state convention which met at Greensboro on the 28th was without doubt the largest ever held by the Republicans in North Carolina. At least a thousand of the stalwart were in attendance. The convention was in every sense of the word a white man's convention.

The convention was called to order in the opera house at noon by the state chairman, Senator Jeter C. Pritchard.

Robert D. Douglas delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Zeb Vance Walker.

Senator Pritchard then made a carefully prepared speech of over an hour in length, in which he discussed the issues, both national and state. The convention gave the speaker close attention. A resume of this speech appears in another column.

In caucus it was decided that the convention should nominate Thomas N. Hill, the independent democratic candidate for chief justice, and would leave it with the executive committee to decide as to the other two candidates for the supreme court bench. There was a spirited discussion over this decision. Congressman Blackburn and ex-Congressman Linney leading the opposition.

There was a brief session of the convention after the caucus and the committee on credentials made its report.

Captain Charles Price was named as permanent chairman and R. H. McNeill as permanent secretary, after which the convention adjourned to meet again at night.

At the night session the action of the caucus was ratified and the course of Senator Pritchard and Congressmen Moody and Blackburn were approved.

Dr. Daniel A Long, of Alamance county, was nominated for superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. D. H. Abbott, of Pamlico, for corporation commissioner. Nominations of several of the candidates in the judicial districts were then ratified, after which the report of the committee on platform was adopted.

The convention adjourned at 10:50 p. m

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The Other Way.

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She—Charley, I can't do that, but I will be your wife.—Boston Transcript.

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THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

THE ISSUES CLEARLY DEFINED.

"The Republicans of North Carolina, in Convention assembled at Greensboro, on the 28th day of August, 1902, adopt the following as a declaration of principles upon which they ask the support of the people of the state:

"1. We deplore and deeply mourn the death of President McKinley. His Christian character, noble impulses and patriotic spirit have done more to strengthen Republican institutions than any other agency which has been employed in modern times; and his life and work will prove a tower of strength to the Christian religion and to official integrity and fidelity for all time to come.

"2 While we deeply mourn the loss of our beloved president, at the same time we appreciate the fact that in President Roosevelt we have a president whose honesty of purpose and patriotism is such as to assure us that the affairs of the American people are in safe keeping and his faith in the principles of Republicanism is such as to guarantee a faithful adherence to those things which have made for this republic the splendid reputation which it now has as a world power.

"3. We endorse the national platform of the Republican party, adopted at Philadelphia, and point with pride to the unexampled prosperity which a Republican administration has brought to this state and the country at large.

"4. Intelligence being the conorstone of the state and the education of the masses being dependent upon our public schools we favor support by public taxation of at least a fourmonths school in every school district in the state, and we condemn the Democratic party for its failure to provide proper educational facilities for the education of poor children of the state during its lease of power from 1870 to 1895, and we point with pride to the fact that the Republican party wrote in the constitution of 1868 a provision to this effect and we condemn the democratic party for its failure to carry out this plain provision of the organic law.

"5. We favor generous public aid to all charitable instutions of the state and the enactment of such pension laws as will give the ex-Confederate a more generous and equitable distribution of this fund than is provided by the present pension laws.

"6 We favor such state legislation as will encourage the investment of capital, both foreign and domestic, and we respectfully invite capitalists from abroad to come among us and assist in the development of our wonderful resources.

"7. We invite the attention of the people of the state to the clean, able and economic administration of our state government by the Republican and Populist parties from 1897 to 1901, and challenge a comparison of it with the present reckless management of our affairs by the Democratic party.

"8. We arraign the leaders of the Democratic party as false to every pledge made in the last campaign. They promised to reduce expenses and instead of doing so they have increased expenditures in almost every department of our state government.

"9. They promised to curtail rather than increase the number of offices and instead of doing so they have increased the number of judges and solicitors from 12 to 16 and have made other increases by providing for the employment of clerical help that has not heretofore been deemed necessary under similar circumstances.

"10. They promised to reduce taxation and instead of doing so they have legislated so that our taxes have increased within three years in the sum of $880,419,97.

"11. They promised to reduce expenditures and instead of doing so in three years they have increased expenditures in the sum of $1,088,545;

"12. They promised by affidavit and otherwise that no white man would be disfranchised under the amendment to our constitution, but instead of observing their pledge with respect to this matter the democratic state chairman is now forced to admit that 18,000 white men will be denied the right to vote at the approaching election.

"13. We condemn them for their unwarranted effort to impeach two of our supreme court justices for purely partisan purposes.

"14. We declare that when the constitutional amendment was adopted by the people of North Carolina two years ago, it passed out of politics, and if Governor Aycock, Senator Simmons and others keep faith with the people in the pledges then made there can be no such thing as a race issue in North Carolina."

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Fall term begins August 25, 1902. A high grade school for young men and boys located at a health resort. 15 minutes walk to Panacea Springs, 5 minutes walk to Shaws' Healing Spring. For further information communicate with the principal.

Best Work — — Best Marble.

C. B. MASON. MARBLE CO.

Are in a position to sell you Monuments Tombs etc. as low as any reliable Marble Co. under the sun. Get your Estimates from any reliable dealer submit same to us, we will give you as low, if possible lower prices.

NO CHEAP JOHN WORK TURNED OUT.

No agent employed gives the customer all the benefit. Place no order until you see our Mr. Mason or send in order direct. When in E. City be sure and get the right place. Don't be deceived.

C. B. MASON,

Marble Co.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff

Wholesale Commission Dea

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

F. H. Ziegler,

Succesor to John H. Ziegler.

Undertakers' supplies,

From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

GRAPE SAND CCOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth covered and Metalic Casket as specialty. All kinds of Cabinet work done.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE HEAD

Of the State's Educational System.

Academic Department;

Law

Medicine,

Pharmacy

One hundred and eight scholarships. Free tuition to teachers and to ministers' sons. Loans for the needy.

563 Students

54 Instructors.

New Dormitories, Water Works, Central Heating System.

Fall term begins September 8, 1902. Address,

P Venable, President.

Chapel Hill, N. C.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY

Every piece of material that goes in our vehicles is the very best. We reputation for fine work, and we patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Comp

THE NORTH CAROLINA

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLL

Literary
Classical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Pedagogical
Musical

Session opens September 18th. Expenses $140; for non-residents of the State $160. Faculty 33 members. Practice and Observation School connected with the College. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. For catalogue and other information address

PRESIDENT CHARLES D. McIVER, GREENSBORO, N. C.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

WE ARE MAKING AND SELLING

THE PUREST ICE IN THE CITY.

Our prices are alike to every customer taking like quantities, and we do not intend to be undersold.

The public knows that we have the capacity and the equipment to furnish more ICE than can be used in this territory.

We do not claim to own you but respectfully solicit your patronage.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

It Costs You 2c to Get Our Prices

And it Might Save You 2 Dollars.

CAROLINIAN PUB. COMPANY.

The Proper Fitting

of EYE GLASSES and SPECTACLES is no experiment with me. You can get just what you need at a very moderate cost.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Hathaway,

OPTICIAN.

Poindexter St.

Back Again

Having recovered from a recent attack of typhoid fever I resume my duties as manager of the Albemarle Steam Laundry and am prepared to do the very best of work. Your patronage solicited.

L. E. Skinner, Prop.

'PHONE 125.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheat flakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address J. Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect May 26th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday)		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " "		4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City'		9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:36, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton " " "		12:30, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " " "		5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz City (daily except Sunday)		5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton		6:40 p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connects With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Monday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental; each way. connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and N. & W. for Wilmington.

Steamer leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for Lorch Creek Aurora, Belhaven, Pantego, Monday and Friday for Swan Quarter and Ocracoke.

For further information apply to W. B. Keyes, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pt. & Pass'r Agt.

M. B. Culpepper & Son.

Groceries

—AND—

Confectioners.

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

Our stock is always fresh. Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail Grocery.

Call and examine our stock

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E City, N. C

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Aug. 28, 1902.

LOCAL GLEANINGS

Miss Emma Cobb has returned from a pleasant visit at Jarvisburg, N. C.

Mr. C. E. Kramer and family are back from an extended vacation in the north.

There is promises of another electric light plant. It is needed, and the city should own it.

Mr. M. J. Pool, the efficient assistant in the post office is off for a summer vacation in northern cities.

The CAROLINIAN regrets to hear of the serious illness of Miss Gertrude Greenleaf at her home on Main st.

Were there mosquitoes in the Garden of Eden? If there were no wonder Adam and Eve grew weary of Paradise.

A coquette is like a rose. Each lover plucks a leaf; the stem and and thorns are left for the future husband.

Court began in the First district this week at Currituck Courthouse, Currituck county, Judge Moore presiding.

Mrs. L. S. Blades and sister, Miss Ada Melick, who have been vacationing in the Virginia mountains, have returned home.

Mr. M. N. Sawyer's residence on north Road street is nearing completion. When finished it will be a handsome structure.

The city has notified the Suffolk & Carolina R. R. that it cannot enter the city except on a standard gage road. Hence the delay.

Farmers have had a very hard time saving fodder during August Large quanities were rotted on the stalk on account of the daily rains.

Mr. Ed Underwood, a former Elizbethian, now a successful lawyer of New Castle, Pa., is visiting his old time friend, Mr. C. W. Melick, in this city.

Mr. I. M. Meekins is here in consultation with Mr. W. P. Rose, who has drawn the plans for Mr. Meekins' $12,500 home in Elizabath City.—Raleigh Times.

Our local merchants and employers observed Labor Day, Monday the 1st, by having their employees toil long in the vineyard There was no other form of observance.

Mrs. Kenneth R Cobb, Jr. formely of Nortolk, a daughter of Capt Andrew Pizzini and the wife of a former resident of this city, was killed in in automobile accident at Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 27th.

The well-known dry-goods establishment of M. Weisel has turned over its stock valued at $18,000 to the Chicago Merchandise Co. which will dispose of same at cost to satisfy its claims against said establishment.

The street-sprinkler can no longer be counted on as a museum attraction. The authorities realized that it was very much up to them, and have trotted it out. Now let them take our other broad hint and give the street commissioner a few jolts.

Mr. J. P. Overman is succeeded by Mr. J. Q. A. Wood as deputy clerk of the U. S. District and Circuit courts at this city. Mr. Overman's duties as assistant postmaster are such as to have caused his resignation. Mr. Overman has proved to be a most efficient officer.

Our city aldermen are beginning to crawfish. The market stalls are not to be left vacant after all but are to be rented out by the month until such time when it may be deemed possible to put through the Water-street-extension deal. "They need the money, indeed they do."

Prof. P. W. Moore, the able superintendant of the colored state normal school of this city, has just returned from an educational campaign in the interest of the school in Hyde county, where he addressed large audiences of his race. He urged upon them the necessity of bettering themselves educationally.

Mr. S. N. Shephard, an able, experienced and efficient compositor, one of Betsy's boys, has assumed the foremanship of THE CAROLINIAN office. Under its new business management and with changes make in its printing force, THE CAROLINIAN is now prepared to give immediate and prompt attention to all orders for job work. Let us quote you prices.

Our "fire laddies have been-kept on the jump during the passed week: A fire at Commanders Mill on Front st. Thursday night, small damage; a slight blaze at the residence of Mrs. Mollie Fearing on Road street, Friday afternoon, soon extingaished; another flame on Body Road early Sunday, morning, a small-sized house, colored resident, destroyed; this makes up the list. A new engine christened "Betsey" has been purchased at a cost of $5,250 and will open up business Oct. 1st. Our fire department, a ready one of the best in the state, expects when equipped with this latest addition to exceed all previous records.

We Are "Writ Up."

Every dog has his day. "The Economist man" has been, with no small patience, biding his time. Last week he was evidently of the opinion that the 'casion had riz. In facetious, mood he proceeded to "write up" the recent republican county convention, and he did surprisingly well, considering the fact that he had to manufacture his humor, being in this regard less fortunate than "the CAROLINIAN man" who had his ready furnished to-hand by the late hipp dromatic exhibition, dubbed by courtesy a Democratic convention.

In the "write up" aforesaid our friend seems to have been somewhat at sea in one regard. He sadly mixed up the caucus of republican leaders with the convention proper which afterwards convened. But then what matter!

The lines of the aforesaid excellent article which caused us the most poignant pangs, were those in which the CAROLINIAN was referred to as "the once great organ of its party." That our epitaph may be properly inscribed we would query, from what period shall we date our decline? A living death is fearful. Our contemporary might have spared us

As to certain other references in said article contained, we would simply mention in passing that the reluctance of "the Economist man" to act as the salaried servant of the people is worthy of mark.

Our friend is an unconscious humorist.

City Fathers Meet.

The city aldermen met for their regular monthly meeting at the City Hall Monday evening.

Permission was granted Capt. Walker to to remodel and enlarge his wooden building, within the fire limits, on Poindexter street.

Permission was graned the Y. M. C. A. to run a sewer from their building to the river.

Shepard street was ordered widened at the east end thereof.

It was ordered that the former report of the committee advising the widening of Matthews street be adopted and said work be forthwith commenced.

A franchise was granted to C. M. Fetchee Esq., or assigns to put in necessary apparatus for furnishing electric lights and gas for illuminating and fuel purposes and to operate same within the corporate limits. The franchise is for 60 years; work to commence in 12 months. This is a franchise pure and simple. It does not prevent the city from granting similar privileges to other petitioners and imposes no contract obligation on the town.

The usual routine business was also transacted.

Blood Is Thicker Than Water.

Our local contemporary, the Tar Heel, in its last week's issue published a somewhat sensational article in which it takes umbrage at the statements contained in the affidavit of Mr. T. P. Wilcox of this city read before the Supreme court in the appeal of James Wilcox, his son, now under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Nell Cropsey. The Tar Heel published interviews with a number of the jurors who found Wilcox guilty in the lower court. These jurors declare that they were not influenced by the public demonstration, that they knew not the object thereof and that there was no communication between the public and the jury as alleged in said affidavit. It also states that there was no plot to lynch Wilcox had an acquital been secured. The matters set forth in said affidavit, the Tar Heel declare, makes an unjust imputation on our people.

The CAROLINIAN, itself, was surprised at some of the statements contained in the said affidavit, having previously no knowledge thereof It cannot be denied, however, that on the last day of the Wilcox trial there was a marked and unfortunate popular demonstration. The object of said demonstration was patent in itself. It called forth a rebuke from the trial judge on the bench, and found no sanction from conservative citizens. What influence it may have had upon the jury no one can say, perhaps not even they themselves. Barring all question of the light in which the law now regards the prisoner it cannot be denied that the community, in making the demonstration it did, laid itself open to some censure.

Bearing this in mind, and at the same time remembering that the affidavit represented a father's plea for the life of a son, and that, after all, it was not allowed by the court to be filed in the case, we cannot but consider that our contemporary has taken the matter over-much to heart.

Republican Senatorial Convention,

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug 29, 1902.—A senatorial convention of the republican party of the First Senatorial District, N. C., embracing the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Chowan and Perquimans is hereby called to meet in the town of Edenton on Tuesday Sept. 30, 1902 at 3 o'clock p. m.

Said convention is called for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the state senate and for the consideration of other business.

The chairman of the several county committees are requested to call conventions in their respective counties in accordance with the plan of organization for the purpose of electing delegates to the said convention.

By order of the committee.

M. B. CULPEPPER, Chairman.

Republican Congressional Convention

Having been designated by Hon. J. C. Pritchard, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, of North Carolina, to call a congressional convention in and for the First Congressional District of North Carolina, which said action of the said State Chairman was authorized by a unanimous vote in caucus assembled of the delegates from the said district to the Republican State Convention which met at Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 28, 1902. I, therefore, as acting chairman, until the convention shall convene and organize the District, issue the following call to wit:

NOTICE OF CONVENTION OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 29 1902.—A congressional convention of the Republican party of the First Congressional District, N. C., is hereby called to meet it the town of Edenton on Tuesday, September 30, 1902 at 2 o'clock p. m.

Said convention is called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress, the organizing of the executive committee, and for the consideration of such other business as may arise.

The chairman of the several county committees are requested to call conventions in their respective counties in accordance with the plan of organization for the purpose of electing delegates to the said convention.

By order of the committee.

I. M. MEEKINS, Acting Chairman

A Communication From Dare.

Avon, N. C., Aug. 26, 1902.

EDITOR CAROLINIAN,

DEAR SIR:—I send you for publication the following notice of a most interesting and enthusiastic Republican primary convention held here on Aug. 23, 1902. It was the most largely attended primary held here since the organization of the party. Its object was the election of delegates to the county convention to be held at Manteo on Sept. 9, 1902. The meeting was called to order by C. H. Gray and on motion of S. H. Meekins C. H. Gray was made temporary chairman and G. M. O'Neal secretary The following delegation was elected to the county convention, F. L. Scarborough, J. A. Farrow, C. H. Gray, L. H. Gray, S. H. Meekins and G. M. O'Neal. After discussing the probable issues that would come before the convention, involving questions relative to the fishing and oyster industry, the house instructed the delegates to oppose the dredging of oysters anywhere in the waters of North Carolina. It has become absolutely necessary that we have such a law for the protection of our oyster beds. The delegates were instructed to support Mr. George C. Daniels for the Legislature. There being no further business the meeting adjourned with three cheers for J. C. Pritchard, the great leader of his party in this state.

C. H. GRAY, Ch'mn,
G. M O'NEAL, Sec'ty

More Trouble in the Cropsey Family.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Aug. 29.—Mrs. Mabel Estelle Cropsey yesterday obtained in the Supreme Court a decree of divorce from Charles H. Cropsey, who is a cousin of Nell Cropsey, murdered at Elizabeth City, N. C., a year ago.

Mrs. Cropsey who is living with her family at No. 45 Cranberry street, was authorized to resume her maiden name. Mabel Estelle Wallace.

Cropsey made no defence to his wife's charge. His wife's brother, Ralph Wallace, played detective to obtain necessary evidence, and was assisted by a private detective.

Cropsey was married five years ago. Last spring in the Grand Union Hotel there was a scene between Wallace and Cropsey, of which the detective was a spectator. A broken-down and unknown screaming woman also figured. Mrs. Cropsey then began her action.

Cropsey has an office in No. 18 Broadway.

Swamp Fires Out.

The great fire which has been raging several months in the Dismal Swamp is very nearly extinguished the recent heavy rains having stopped its ravages. For many weeks the forest fire swept over many acres and even square miles of boggy swamp land. Several ordinary rains came before the fire was checked at all. For more than eight weeks the great swamp was smoky by day and was lighted with a soft glow by night. The fire did not burn all over the ground, but for several miles there were places where it was living in patches. Even now the dead trees bear evidence of its ravages. Aside from sweeping away vegetation the fire ate down into the soil, which in some places resembles peat, and burned holes large enough to bury two horses and a wagon. The ground in many places is yet treacherous to walk over by reason of the excavations made by a gradual eating away of the soils' support.

Aside from injury to the soil itself many thousands of feet of virgin timber have been ruined. The fires now are practically all out, thanks to the heavy rains which have fallen during the month of August.

IF YOU WILL PUT a teaspoonful of Mexican Mustang Liniment into a glass half full of water and with this gargle your throat often it will quickly cure a Sore Throat.

Keep this

fact always fresh in your memory:—

For **Cuts, Mashes and all Open Sores,** you need only to apply

Mexican Mustang Liniment

a few times and the soreness and inflammation will be conquered and the wounded flesh healed.

To get the best results you should saturate a piece of soft cloth with the liniment and bind it upon the wound as you would a poultice.

25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

KEEP AN EYE ON your poultry and at the very first sign of Roup, Scaly Legs, Bumblefoot or other diseases among your fowls use **Mexican Mustang Liniment.**

REMNANTS

REMNANTS REMNANTS

A CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY ON SEASONABLE GOODS.

Summer is only about half gone. Lots of time to wear cool things yet. Our fall stock will be coming in in about fifteen days and we want to clear shelves for fall goods. All strictly summer goods are priced to move.

REMNANTS and **SHORT LENGTHS** are marked to about half value.

Sale begins Thursday, Aug. 7th, and continues 'till goods are all sold.

The choicest values will be taken first.

The Fair

THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Phillips, Ward & Rountree,

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfolk, Virginia.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

Are you a slave to housework?

GOLD DUST

has done more than anything else to emancipate women from the back-breaking burdens of the household. It cleans everything about the house—pots, pans, dishes, clothes and woodwork. Saves time, money and worry.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis.—Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

IN THIS OLD WORLD OF OURS

It is a pretty good rule to follow the leadership of critical, discriminating people, and if you keep an eye open will see this is the place where they come, for they know we serve the best and purest of everything in Cold Drinks.

Ice Cream and Ices

This is also attested by the fact that we hold our customers and are constantly adding others to our list.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL)

AN EAR FOR AN ORDER

Our customers rely so confidently on our judgment that they telephone their orders to us a large part of the time, knowing we have an ear for their wants, and skill in selecting for them.

We are proud of this reputation, and do everything in our power to sustain it.

OLD & FEARING,

GROCERS.

PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

$18,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS

M. Weisel's big department store is in the hands of a representative of the Chicago Merchandise Co. The entire stock must be closed out during the next few weeks. Here is the chance of a lifetime. Sale now going on. Don't miss a good thing.

MOSES WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

HEYWOOD BABY

Carriages and Go-Carts

Are the Ones That give satisfaction They embody all the improvements:—

Nutless Axles,
Patent Wheel Locks,
Dust Proof Hubs,
Rubber Hub Tips,
All Metal Gear,
Enamel Finish.

Beautiful Upholsteries and Parasols

Go Carts have large bodies and the best Adjustment ever Made.

If You are interested in the best come in and examine them.

Prices to Suit Every Purse.

P. W. Melick.

Thoughtfulness of a Survivor.

Representative Southard, of Ohio, who admits that he does not know many stories and that those which he tells are generally ancient, recalled yesterday an incident which happened up on Lake Erie, near his home. An excursion steamer was wrecked, and it was supposed that everybody had been drowned. About midnight Mr. Southard received this telegram from one of the survivors:

"I am saved, but please break the news gently to my wife."—Washington Post.

A Benefit to Farmers.

The benefits that will undoubtedly result to farmers from the recent incorporation of the International Harvester Company which took over the business of the five leading harvester manufacturers have probably not been considered by a large portion of the farming community.

The economical necessity of a consolidation of the interests of manufacturers and those of their farmer customers must be apparent to any one who understands the present situation.

The increased and increasing cost of material, manufacturing and selling—the latter in consequence of extreme and bitter competition between manufacturers and their several selling agents—has made the business unprofitable.

The two alternatives left for the manufacturers were either the increasing of the prices of machines or the reduction of the cost of manufacture and sales. The latter could only be accomplished by concentrating the business in one company.

As can readily be seen, the forming of the new company was not a stock jobbing operation but a centering of mutual interests. There is no watered stock; the capitalization is conservative and represented by actual and tangible assets. There is no stock offered to the public, it having all been subscribed and paid for by the manufacturers and their associates.

The management of the International Harvester Company is in the hands of well known, experienced men.

The officers are: President, Cyrus H. McCormick; Chairman Executive Committee, Charles Deering; Chairman Finance Committee, George W. Perkins; Vice-Presidents, Harold F. McCormick, James Deering, Wm. H. Jones and John J. Glessner; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard F. Howe. The members of the Board of Directors are as follows: Cyrus Bentley, William Deering, Charles Deering, James Deering, Eldridge M. Fowler, E. H. Gary, John J. Glessner, Richard F. Howe, Abram M. Hyatt, William H. Jones, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, George W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, Leslie N. Ward, Paul D. Cravath.

The International Harvester Company owns five of the largest harvester plants in existence, the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Plano—plants that have been producing nearly or quite 90 per cent. of the harvesting machines of the world.

It also owns timber and coal lands, blast furnaces and a steel plant; it has a new factory in the process of construction in Canada.

It is believed that the cost of producing grain, grass and corn harvesting machines will be so reduced that the present low prices can be continued, and that consequently the results cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the farmer. To maintain the present prices of these machines means to continue and increase the development of the agriculture of the world, for no one cause has contributed or can contribute more to this development than the cheapness of machines for harvesting grains.

Telephone.

The amplitude of vibration of the diaphragm of the telephone receiver in reproducing speech is about the one twenty millionth of an inch.

Johnson's Happy Pills are manufactured by the Happy Medicine Co., Borough of Richmond, N. Y. City. They are highly recommended for malaria and chills and fevers.

It's only natural that a man who is short should be looked down on.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props, Toledo, O.

English shipbuilders get their guns and boilers in Germany.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The average salary of clergymen in the United States is $900 a year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The first trackless trolley in America will be run in Franklin, N. H.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

It's usually youth and not learning that makes young people so smart.

Half-Sick

"I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine."
S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It's a regular nerve lifter, a perfect blood builder. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Cross?

Poor man! He can't help it. It's his liver. He needs a liver pill. Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use
Buckingham's Dye
50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

MAN KILLED BY STRIKERS

Troops Ordered Out in the West Virginia Mining Region.

NON-UNION MEN ARE TERRORIZED

Governor States That He Sends Militia to Protect Life and Property, But Not to Settle the Strike—Citizens Refuse to Aid the Sheriff—First Clash With Soldiers in Pennsylvania.

Roanoke, Va.—A dispatch from Bluefield, West Va., says that there is great excitement on Crane Creek and Simmons Creek over the recent shootings. John Ruble, a blacksmith employed by the Sagamore Coal and Coke Company, was shot by striking miners and killed.

Ruble, in company with Barney Shumate, of this city, who had been employed as a guard, left the company store to go to a point on the works to watch, as the company feared a visit from a mob. En route they were fired on, and Ruble fell. Shumate opened fire on the miners, who after their first volley fled. None of them has been arrested. The non-union men who took strikers' places are terrorized, and a good many of them are leaving. A number of guards have been engaged, and rushed to the works.

Charleston, West Va.—The troops ordered to the New River strike district by Governor White arrived during the afternoon, establishing headquarters at Thurmond. The situation is very acute. Sheriff Daniel, who is here from Fayette County, says he is powerless to repress disorder, and property and life are in constant danger. Nearly everybody refuses to act as deputy sheriffs to assist in the eviction of striking miners, and hence the Sheriff made a request for troops.

Governor White says he sends the troops to protect life and property, but not to settle the strike. That, he says, belongs to the miners and operators.

MOBS ATTACK SOLDIERS.

Cars Full of Militia Are Stoned, and Captain Is Hurt.

Tamaqua, Pa.—The first clash between the striking miners and the troops has occurred, and as a result five prisoners are in the guard-house at the Twelfth Regiment camp, and Captain J. Beaver Gearheart, of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, is suffering from a wound on his shoulder, made by a stone thrown by a striker.

A report gained currency that the striking men were gathering in force to make a march on the No. 4 colliery, where the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is mining and cleaning coal. The colliery is at the west end of the Panther Creek Valley, and the troops were ordered to that point. Companies F and K, of the Twelfth Regiment, were placed on trolley cars and run through the valley. During the trip the cars were surrounded by a mob of strikers, who hurled stones at the soldiers. James Marteen, an Italian, was caught in the act of hurling a stone at the cars. When the soldiers attempted to capture him Marteen offered resistance, and the soldiers were compelled to fix their bayonets. In the melee which followed Marteen was slightly wounded in the left side.

On the return to camp a large mob was encountered, and for a time it looked as though there would be another riot. As the first car was passing through the mob Captain Gearheart was struck in the right shoulder by a stone. Several soldiers jumped from the car and after an exciting struggle captured Joseph McCann, a young miner.

The cars proceeded again, but had not gone far when another crowd was encountered and the soldiers were again taunted and stoned. Half a dozen soldiers jumped off and captured three men, who, it is alleged, were urging the crowd to attack the troops. The men gave their names as John King, Timothy King and John Kelly. They were taken to camp at Manila Park, where, together with McCann and Marteen, they were placed under a heavy guard.

ROBBER GETS $3700.

Assaults a New Hampshire Station Agent and Steals an Express Package.

Manchester, N. H. — A powerfully built man, who is supposed to have arrived on the 8.40 train from Boston, assaulted the station and express agent at Goff's Falls as soon as the train loungers had left the depot and obtained a package containing $3700, which came via the American Express and was designed to pay the help at the Devonshire Mills.

A. H. McDermott, the station agent, was taken unawares and could not give a satisfactory description of the robber, who ran over the Merrimac River bridge and escaped into the woods. The exploit was evidently carefully planned.

CUDAD BOLIVAR BOMBARDED.

Government Warship Attacks the Town Held by Insurgents—Many Killed.

Washington, D. C. — United States Minister Bowen has cabled the State Department from Caracas, Venezuela, that a Government warship which recently arrived at La Guayra reports that for two days she bombarded Cindad Bolivar, after which she withdrew, having exhausted her ammunition.

Other reports say that many persons were killed or wounded. British subjects have asked that a warship be sent for their protection.

Suicide Follows Murder Attempt.

After attempting to kill his wife Dora and his stepdaughter, Lillian Cohen, David Segal committed suicide at Boston, Mass., by shooting himself through the right breast. No one seems to know what led up to the shooting.

High Official Scandal in Portugal.

A great sensation has been caused at Lisbon, Portugal, by the arrest of several high officials, charged with defrauding the State to the extent of $400,000 and with accepting bribes.

Norway Gleanings

Berlin possesses 60,000 telephones.

An anti-trust cracker factory is to be placed in operation in Minneapolis, Minn.

After getting as far as the altar a Pole in Chicago balked and refused to be married.

The new City Directory of Boston contains 257,006 names, an increase of 4722 in a year.

The Carnegie Institution will use a portion of its founder's endowment in an endeavor to ascertain the origin, cause and principle of life.

H. K. McHarg, of New York City, has presented Knoxville, Tenn., City Hospital with $25,000.

Fifty thousand claims for pensions have been filed, it is said, by veterans of the Spanish and Philippine wars.

James Sims, a farmer, of Ottumawa, Ill., was shot and killed by his son while endeavoring to murder his wife.

The Paris Municipal Council has passed a resolution urging the French Government to abolish capital punishment.

The Mexican Government has ordered from the United States new machinery for its mint, owing to increased coinage.

KILLED BY EARTHQUAKES

About Twenty Native Victims of Seismic Disturbances in Mindanao.

Over 400 Shocks Were Felt Within a Week—Moro Forts Wrecked—Army Storehouse Destroyed.

Manila.—The Island of Mindanao has been shaken by a series of earthquakes. The inhabitants were terrorized and a few Moros were killed. There were no American casualties. The commissary buildings and the Moro forts were badly damaged.

Brigadier-General Sumner (in command of the American troops at Mindanao), telegraphs that a dozen heavy earthshocks and 400 slight tremors were felt at Zamboango, Mindanao.

Washington, D. C.—The War Department has received a dispatch from General Chaffee, at Manila, reporting the occurrence of a series of earthquakes on the Island of Mindanao. Twenty persons were killed by falling walls, the victims all being Moros. The Americans in the vicinity escaped, and the dispatch says there were no reports that any of the soldiers occupying that portion of the island affected sustained any injuries. The upheaval occurred in the country adjacent to the Lake of Lanao, in the Moro section of the island, near Camp Vickers, which is now the headquarters of the American forces stationed in Mindanao. General Chaffee's dispatch says the mountains and rivers and other streams were considerably disturbed, and much damage was done.

It is presumed here that the seismic shocks occurred about five days ago, though the date is not mentioned in the dispatch.

This is the first serious earthquake reported from that country since American occupation of the Philippines. The most important previous seismic disturbance in Mindanao was the one that partly destroyed Palak, Kota, Batu and the villages on the banks of the River Mindanao in 1872. This phenomenon closely followed the eruption of the volcano of Makaturin.

General Chaffee also said that the situation in the island in that section remains quiet and unchanged. No attacks have been made on the American forces at Camp Vickers since the last report, which was sent eight days ago.

WANTS THE WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Rear-Admiral Higginson Recommends the Navy Be Equipped.

Washington, D. C.—The Navy Department made public the report of Rear-Admiral Higginson, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, on the capture of the White Squadron under Commander Pillsbury. Admiral Higginson says: "Commander Pillsbury's fleet was deficient in speed. His evasion of the outside scouts and arrival on the coast undetected was, I think, very creditable to him."

Admiral Higginson concludes with a strong recommendation that the vessels of the Navy be equipped with wireless telegraphy. He states the result of the operation, in regard to his own force, was to gather very valuable information for the intelligence office concerning the capabilities of defense and means of communication along the stretch of New England coast from Cape Cod to Portland. The Admiral closes by observing that the operations have been very beneficial in training the young men in scouting and as observers.

MURDER VERDICT FORCED.

Jurors in Wilcox Trial Say Howling Mob Terrified Them.

Norfolk, Va.—Interest in the Wilcox case has been revived since his appeal for a new trial, which was argued in Raleigh, N. C., and the admission of several jurors that their verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Nellie Cropsey was the result of direct intimidation by the howling mob outside the Court House.

T. P. Wilcox, the prisoner's father, made affidavit that threats were made against his son that if the jury failed to convict him he would be killed, and that while the jury was deliberating the result of the vote was thrown from the window to the crowd below.

One juror made affidavit before E. F. Aydlett, the prisoner's counsel, that but for the sentiment against the prisoner and threats made he would not have consented to a verdict of murder in the first degree. Another juror stated that he had heard while on the jury that if he had caused a mistrial he would have but twenty-four hours to leave the country.

AMERICANS FOR COLOMBIAN NAVY

Captain Marmaduke is the Third to Offer His Services.

Washington, D. C.—Captain Henry Marmaduke, who served during the Civil War on the famous Confederate iron-clad Merrimac and the Alabama, has joined the Colombian Navy and will sail for that republic on the new war vessel which has been purchased at Seattle, Wash., by Senor Concha, the Colombian Minister at Washington.

Announcement was made a few days ago that two ex-gunners of the Navy had cast their lot with the Colombian Naval service, so that Captain Marmaduke makes the third American who recently has taken that step.

Minister Shoots His Child.

The Rev. Henry Turner shot and instantly killed his six-year-old son at Carlinville, Ill., whom he mistook for a burglar. The father was arrested, but the Coroner's jury discharged him.

Textile Mills Well Occupied.

Textile mills are well occupied, business gradually increasing in the cotton goods division, and demands for quick delivery emphasize the fact that stocks are low and requirements for consumption are pressing.

Armed Kaffirs Terrorize Boers.

A strong force of British troops has been dispatched to the western border of the Transvaal ostensibly to relieve troops ordered to India, but it is reported currently this step is taken owing to disturbances among the natives.

Prominent People.

Henry Watterson denies that he is a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

Professor Schenck, author of "The Determination of Sex," died in Styria.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, is one of America's foremost authorities on forestry.

Prince Henry of Prussia, like his brother, the Kaiser, is an earnest student of music.

John D. Rockefeller, as all the world knows, plays golf. That and a mild game of ping-pong indoors keeps away the blues.

King Edward has devoted the gift of $50,000 received from the Maharajah of Gwalior to the hospital fund.

William A. Hemphill, former Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and founder of the Atlanta Constitution, died suddenly at his home in Atlanta.

Friends of Senator Foraker, of Ohio, are working for his nomination for Vice-President, hoping to block any chance of the nomination of Senator Hanna for President.

The gallant General De Wet objects to being termed a "guerrilla leader." The Bloemfontein Post so referred to him, and subsequently withdrew the phrase at the Boer general's request.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Plans for the reunion of Civil War veterans at Washington in October were made public.

The opinion was expressed in Washington that the President's speech at Providence would be used for a campaign document.

Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland was on his way to Washington, fully empowered to reopen the negotiations for the ratification of the Bond-Blaine convention.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, returned from the West. He said that Iowans are protectionists and believe in President Roosevelt.

Major George A. Armes, of Washington, was shot by a former tenant. The wound is not serious.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of General Chaffee, who has been seriously ill at Manila, is out of all danger.

Frank H. Bowen, Acting Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines, denied anti-Catholic proselyting by Protestant school teachers in the islands.

Official figures show 25,664 cholera cases and 18,040 deaths in the Philippines up to date, the actual number of cases and deaths being largely in excess of these figures.

Governor Taft has resumed his official duties in the Philippines. The Governor testified in a newspaper sedition case in Manila, giving his reasons for appointing former insurgent chiefs to civil offices.

The situation in Mindanao, P. I., where the Moros have been causing trouble, continues critical.

Soldiers who marry Filipino women and desert them when ordered home will hereafter be discharged from the army.

It was considered probable that Bishop Blenk, of Porto Rico, would be appointed Apostolic Delegate in the Philippine Islands.

DOMESTIC.

A New York society woman mourns the loss of a smuggled $20,000 pearl necklace taken from her on the pier by customs officers.

One of the Armour officials declared in Omaha, Neb., that the great meat packers' combination had been effected.

Russell Sage declared that J. Pierpont Morgan could settle the coal strike, and regard for the public welfare made it obligatory on him to act.

Water spouts formed about five miles off Cape May, N. J., before many spectators.

Ariel Mitchelson, of Tariffville, Conn., said he had hired 200 chorus girls in New York City to work in tobacco fields.

Charles A. Johnson, formerly a well-known pugilist and professional bicycle rider, at Philadelphia, Pa., committed suicide by swallowing chloroform. Domestic troubles are said to have prompted the act.

Zoda, fifteen-year-old daughter of C. M. Vick, of Russellville, Ky., was mysteriously murdered within sight of her home.

Miss May Van Alen put on mourning for her former fiancee, Robert R. Remington, and her action in so doing caused considerable comment in Newport, R. I.

David H. Levitt, aged sixty-two, treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri, killed himself by drinking carbolic acid.

By the slump in Colorado Fuel Wall Street estimates the Gates faction lost $10,387,500.

The British commission which studied industrial conditions in the United States gave interesting reasons why American workmen led the world.

When asked if he intended to interfere in the coal strike, J. P. Morgan, at New York City, said: "What action can I take? I am not the President of the coal roads. Why don't you let them settle it?"

The Chicago packers' combine planned to organize a corporation to act as the distributing agent for all. It will dispense with many agencies and employes.

Mrs. John G. Ford, of Trenton, N. J., surprised a burglar as he entered her home and covered him with a pistol until he fell on his knees and promised to reform.

Mrs. Charles L. Fair's will disposes of an estate of $300,000. Her mother gets an annuity of $2500. Bequests are made for relatives.

FOREIGN.

Heavy rain storms in Lower Austria and Bohemia resulted in severe damage to crops.

French feeling against Germany was strongly manifested at a celebration of the battle of Mars-la-Tour, on the border of Lorraine.

It is reported that the French budget will be balanced by the floating of a large loan.

The funds raised by the Dutch national subscription started to aid the Boers will be placed at the disposal of the Boer generals.

Owing to the protest of the United States Embassy, in Berlin, notices of expulsion served on twenty-two Mormon missionaries were held up by the German Government.

The marriage of Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, a cousin of the President, to Vivian May Sartoris, a granddaughter of General U. S. Grant, took place at Coburg, Ont.

Much outcry against automobilists is being made in France owing to the frequency of accidents recently.

Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, of New York City, was fined by a magistrate in Kingston on Thames, England, for furious automobiling.

Sir Thomas Lipton and the Sultan of Morocco while riding in their automobiles crashed into an iron railing and a stone wall respectively.

The Cuban House of Representatives adopted a resolution asking President Palma for information regarding the landing of American troops at Santiago.

The Duchess of Wurtemberg underwent an operation for appendicitis.

There was a riot in Havana, Cuba, caused by the arrest of a striker. Owners of foreign shipping in the harbor may invoke the Paris treaty if the unloading of their vessels is interfered with.

The German Imperial Treasury Department is seeking to interest New York capitalists in imperial three per cent. bonds.

The corporation of the city of Limerick, Ireland, has decided to confer the freedom of the city on the three Boer generals as the greatest living champions of civil and religious liberty.

A change in the Cuban tariff, admitting cheesecloth free of duty, was made.

The Hague Tribunal is about to consider its first case, a dispute between the United States and Mexico over claims of religious orders involving $1,800,000.

Bessie Bonehill, a well-known vaudeville actress, died at her home in Portsmouth, England.

The accouchment of the Empress of Russia is expected shortly.

The Conservative majority in the Sevenoaks bye-election in England was cut from 4812 to 891.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	8	@	19½
Firsts	18	@	19
Seconds	16½	@	17½
State dairy tubs, extra	—	@	18½
Imitation creamery	16½	@	17
Factory, fancy	16	@	16½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	10
Small	10⅜	@	10½
Part skims, good to prime	6¾	@	7¾
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	21
State and Pean	—	@	21
Western—Choice	18	@	20
Kentucky—Choice	13	@	15½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 22½	@	2 25
Medium, choice	1 95	@	1 97½
Pea, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 70
White kidney, choice	2 15	@	2 20
Yellow eye, choice	2 20	@	2 25
Lima, Cal.	2 75	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 90
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Astrachan, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Alexander, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Duchess, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Huckleberries, per qt	5	@	8
Peaches, W. Md., per crate	1 25	@	2 00
Jersey, per basket	30	@	90
Md. and Del., per crate	75	@	1 25
Blackberries, per qt	6	@	10
Watermelons, per 100	5 00	@	18 00
Muskmelons, per bbl	50	@	1 50
Plums, per 8-lb. basket	15	@	25
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Seckel, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Keifer, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Spring chickens, per lb	12½	@	13
Fowls, per lb	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	12
Ducks, per pair	40	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	13	@	13¼
Spring chickens	11	@	20
Spring ducks, per lb	16	@	17
Geese, Eastern, per lb	—	@	15
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	26	@	27
Prime	24	@	25
1900, choice	18	@	19
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	25	@	25½
1900, choice	18	@	19
1900, lower grades	14	@	17
Old odds	3½	@	10
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Best old, per 100 lb	1 05	@	1 15
New, per 100 lb	90	@	95
Straw, long rye	75	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	75	@	1 12
Long Island, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Sweets, per bbl	1 25	@	3 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	75
Egg plant, per box	35	@	45
Tomatoes, per box	25	@	50
Squash, per bbl	25	@	1 00
Peas, per bag	50	@	1 25
Onions, Orange Co., per bag	1 25	@	2 50
L. I., red, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Conn., red, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Cucumbers, per bbl	75	@	1 50
Cucumber pickles, per 1000	1 25	@	2 25
Corn, per 100	50	@	1 25
Peppers, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Celery, per doz. bunches	10	@	60
Lima beans, per bag	75	@	1 50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	50	@	75
Lettuce, per case	50	@	2 00
Beets, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, per bag	50	@	75
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	27	@	28
Maple sugar, per lb	7½	@	8½
Maple syrup, per gal	70	@	80
Honey, N. Y. State, per lb	11½	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	6
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 60	@	3 90
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y.	—	@	80⅞
No. 1 N. Duluth	78½	@	79½
No. 2 red	76¼	@	77⅛
Corn—No. 2 white	—	@	71
Oats—New No. 2 white	—	@	40
Track mixed	36	@	37
Rye—Western	60	@	60½
State	55½	@	56
Lard, city	10.30c.	@	10.45c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	8	@	12
Calves, city dressed	10	@	13
Country dressed	9½	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 00	@	3 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 75	@	6 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 60	@	7 60
Country dressed, per lb	10	@	10½

TREMENDOUS CORN CROP.

Secretary Wilson Thinks It Will Cause a Reduction in the Price of Beef.

Washington, D. C. — Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has recently returned from a trip to Iowa and other States in the West, said a few days ago:

"If no damaging frost occurs within the next thirty days there will be the greatest corn crop harvested that this country ever saw. There are some territories, of course, where the crop is not up to the standard, but speaking generally the promise of a tremendous yield was never better. With this crop matured within the next month, and feeding beginning about the 1st of September, I feel confident that within three months you will see some reduction in the price of beef.

"Then you must remember also that Americans themselves are becoming the greatest beef eaters in the world. There is more beef eaten to-day than ever before. Despite the increased consumption and foreign demand I still believe that our tremendous corn crop turned into beef will bring down the prices of that article of food."

Weather Less Favorable to Crops.

The weather conditions have been less uniformly favorable for agricultural products, yet no severe loss is reported.

Trade Outlook Bright.

Current trade is of good volume for the season, while the outlook for the future is bright. Buyers are numerous in all the leading markets, placing orders liberally at well sustained quotations.

A Rise in Corn Prices.

Corn prices have risen five and a half to six cents a bushel owing to light receipts, the backwardness of the maturing crop and bullish manipulation in Chicago, where a squeeze in the September option is feared.

Rains Interrupts Harvesting.

Excessive rain retarded the development of grain and interrupted harvesting. In many cases where the date of maturity has been postponed there is always the possibility of injury from early frosts. The other extreme of weather caused complaint at the South, drought being in evidence at many points. On the other hand, there were good reports of early picking.

Dry Good Trade Good.

A quiet but healthy trade in dry goods is reported, with signs of better demand at first hands.

A Slight Advance in Wheat.

There has been an advance of one-half to one cent a bushel in wheat during the previous week owing to the bullish effect of unfavorable crop reports and the poor grading of receipts of winter wheat at the principal Western markets, only a very small proportion of the big arrivals having proved to be up to the contract standard.

Business Failures For a Week.

Business failures during the past week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 207 in the United States and thirty in Canada.

ACCEPTING THE ISSUE

PROVIDED DEMOCRATS WILL DEFINE IT CLEARLY.

They Have Proposed No Remedy For Trusts Outside of the Worse Than Worthless One of Repealing All Protective Tariff Duties.

The Boston Herald recently began an editorial with the following words:

"It may be claimed as an open question as to whether the Republican party really accepts the trust issue as before the American people in the election contests of the present year."

Now the Boston Herald is one of our very best contemporaries, having the ability to analyze and expose nonsense when it so desires, and to state its conclusions—the sentence quoted to the contrary notwithstanding—in clear and vigorous American, and so in order to, start the subject, as they say in debating societies, we respectfully ask our contemporary to state what is the "trust issue?" We ask in good faith, for we do not know.

Now we hope that our contemporary will not be flippant and evade the question with the remark that the trust issue is "the removal of the protective duties under which trusts thrive," because it knows as well as we do that the tariff has nothing to do with trusts. Many Democrats do not know that, but the Boston Herald does because it is an able journal. It desires the removal of protective duties, and, like many other political journals, sometimes condescends to play upon popular prejudice to promote what it deems a beneficient end. But in a heart-to-heart talk it would disdain such foolishness, and we ask it to state the real trust issue—confessing that we ourselves cannot do it—because we are sure that if the thing can be done anywhere, it is in the office of the Boston Herald. Now, to help matters along, we will ourselves be as definite as we can by saying that by "the trusts" we all mean the consolidation of industrial, financial and commercial enterprises which is going on throughout the world, in free trade and protected countries alike, and upon the high seas, out of the reach of any tariff. Any movement in opposition to this consolidation must be either to prevent or break up these consolidations or to regulate and control them. If it is proposed to "smash the trusts," how does the Herald propose to proceed? If it is proposed not to prevent or abolish, but to regulate, what are the things now being done by trusts which should be prevented, and how, under the National and State constitutions, can it be done? We do not care to hear about the "publicity" remedy. Doubtless we must have light to see our work, but the work will still remain to be done.

An "issue" would be raised by a proposal that Congress shall enact a constitutional law which shall abolish or restrain the trusts without injuring general business. Any one can propose such a law. Have the Democrats proposed any? If so, there may be an "issue" whch we do not know of. If it is not believed that under the Constitution Congress can pass any effective law, an issue could be raised by proposing a constitutional amendment. The Republicans have done that, and every Democrat voted against it and defeated it. It must therefore be assumed that the Democrats oppose giving Congress unquestioned authority. If that be the case, the only National issue which can be made is in respect to some law either forbidding consolidation or prohibiting consolidated management from doing certain things. Will the Herald kindly inform us what the Democratic party proposes and the Republicans oppose, so that we may understand what the trust issue is?—San Francisco Chronicle.

EXPORT PRICES.

Discounts Made on an Infinitesimal Proportion of Our Total Production.

Let us take up this export price question calmly, fairly and honestly, with a sincere purpose to get at the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Let us ascertain if foreign prices of American goods are lower than the domestic, and if so how much lower and what proportion of our exports are sold at a lower price abroad than at home; what the reasons are for this practice, and how it affects the American consumer and the American wage earner employed in the manufacture of the goods exported.

In the first place there need be no dispute over the contention that goods are sold abroad at a lower price than at home. That is, some goods, about one per cent. of our exports of manufactures, which are less than three per cent. of our total output. So that this great Democratic, free trade bugaboo consists of less than three one-hundredths of one per cent. of our total manufactures. It is shown clearly as follows:

Total annual value of manufactures	$15,000,000,000
Exports of manufactures	400,000,000
Value of exports at lower prices abroad	4,000,000

To this extent it is claimed and conceded that our manufacturers resort to the practice of cutting foreign prices—a practice resorted to at times by the manufacturers of every country regardless of high tariff, low tariff, or no tariffs. It is resorted to in different parts of the same country, and every manufacturer or merchant or seller of goods of any description will at times resort to a reduction in price to get rid of certain merchandise for certain reasons. The reasons are many and should be most carefully analyzed. This will be done in a series of articles and every possible phase of the question will be thoroughly examined. It is our desire and purpose to place before the voters of the United States the one per cent. of truth and the ninety-nine per cent. of falsehood concerning export prices.

Chaotic Democracy.

Cleveland wants tariff reform; Bryan wants free silver; neither recognizes the wish of the other. Cleveland voted against Bryan, and the latter would vote against the former if he had the chance. This is Democracy for the present. Chaotic harmony, if you please.—Norwalk (Ohio) Reflector.

Is It True?

The American people can't stand prosperity. They have had so much of it since 1896 that they are aching for a dose of adversity just to see how it feels to be hard up.—Heppner (Ore.) Gazette.

Cuts No Figure.

Protective tariff does not affect J. P. Morgan a particle, one way or another. He has even gobbled up the ocean carriers of tariffed goods.—Greenville (Ohio) Courier.

Estimated Number of Draft Animals.

A French authority estimates the number of horses in the world at 74,600,000, and the number of mules and asses at 12,100,000. Despite the inroads of the automobile, there is an unusual demand for draft animals and the prices are high.

Alphabetical Honors.

Lord Kelvin, who is now seventy-eight years old, is entitled to place no less than twenty-six letters, indicating various titles of honor, after his name.

Curious Grass.

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